NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BERNETY,

DEPICE N. W. CORNERS OF NAMES AND PULTON STE.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MOBROW MYENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSSIC, Fourteenth exect-Don Grovansi. BROADWAY THRATER, Broadway-Sta WAYDERING

TIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway - KIN-EA-THE GREEK BOWERY THEATTH, Sowery-THE FACTORY GIRL-BAN

BURTON'S THEATEN, Chambers street-THE QUEEN OF

WALLASK'S THEATRE, Breadway-LONDON ASSURANCE LAURA THENE'S VARIABILES, Broadway-The King's

BEGADWAY VARIETIES, 672 Broadway-Black Byes

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway - Brillorian Pan-

ATHEN.EUM, 654 Broadway-Dikopric, Beriptural, His-

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway - Torn or Eusors - Stees

THIS EVENING.

OUT ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Broadway-Yoral and Immad Concept of Sacred Mesic.

New York, Sunday, April 6, 1856.

We give elsewhere some interesting letters from Mexico. In Lower California, General Blancarte has seized several vessels, fitted out by Napoleon Zerman, a Corsican, to aid Aivarez in the over throw of Santa Anna. Blancarte also imprise about 120 Americans who were in the fleet. Some he put in irons and some he threatened to shoot a ters. Finally they were sent to San Blas and to Guadalajara, where they still remain, but well treated and provided for, except Zerman, Capt. De aison, Capt. Andrews, of the whaler Rebecca Adams. and Mr. Arrington, who were at liberty to proceed to the capital to obtain a redress of their grievances Mapoleon Zerman had his papers taken from him, but still he has made it evident that he was duly ioned by an agentin San Francisco of Alvares to fit out a fleet. But Alvarez denies having given any such powers to his agent. It is therefore solely a question of the agent transcending his authority, and not advising his chief of his acts. Capt. Andrews was chartered by Zerman. Capt. Denis loaned \$70,000 to the agent of Alvarez, and was only a passenger in the expedition. There will be no serious difficulty in the adjustment of the matter, but there has been much delay.

The State of Coahuila has been incorporated in he State of New Leon by the flat of Gen. Vidaurri. To this the States of Tamanlipas and San Luis pro-test in a document transmitted to the Congress at the capital, now in session, and from the wording of the paper it is evident some American or American ideas have been at work in its preparation, when nsing such language as "that the said State is, and of right ought to be, free and independent." This smacks of Fourth of July powder. But while one State is thus swallowing its neighbors there is a northern confederacy forming to swallow no less than Jalisco, Durango, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Chimahua, New Leon and Tamaulipas. These have organized themselves into a "perpetual" alliance, and the next event will be probably their seperating from the republic. Gen. Vidaurri is slowly and quietly attempting to do what Blancarte 18 doing in Lower California. Vidaurri is aiming to place himself at the head of this Northern confederacy. He sends no aid to President Comonfort to crush he revolution at Puebla; nor does the President send him any aid to chastise the Camanches, who are desolating the frontier. There is no community of interest between these two portions of the repub lic, nor is there any reciprocity of benefits.

President Comonfort, unanimously asknowledged by the Congress as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, has all the power in the State and popularity among the people with him in his administration. But he has the vast wealth of the country, and its extended influence against him. The two parties are therefore nearly balanced, and it is uncertain which will triumph. Comonfort is a liberal, adopting ideas and principles to carry them out by decrees refused to recede from the position taken by his predecessor, Alvarez, against the church; but is wanting in prestige, and what is worse, he is wanting in The reforms he contemplates cannot be carried out in a state of bankruptcy, and because he does not carry them out, he will inevitably become unpopular. Hence he must go down, to be succeeded by another who, unless means are found, must follow in the footsteps of the illustrious.

The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana 31st nlt. arrived vesterday. There is no political or commercial news. The ship Sea Witch, from China for Havana, with five hundred coolies, went ashore on the 28th, about twenty miles west of the Moro. The crew and passengers were rescued, but the ves-ei would, it was believed, prove a total loss. She was owned by Howland & Aspinwall, of this city, and is ingured for sixty thousand dollars in Wall street.

Cant. Wells, of the bark Kate Lincoln, from Demarara Feb. 22, informs us that during the late 'Angel Gabriel" riots at that place-accounts of which have heretofere been published—the negroes pailed down, plundered and set fire to a number of Roman Catholic churches, and also destroyed several Portuguese vessels. A longboat, containing the captain and crew of the bark Mary Hartley, which sunk in latitude 05, N., longitude 49, while on the voyage from Callao to London, arrived at Demarara

n the 20th of February.

Dr. Robert M. Graham, who was convicted in this city about a year ago of killing Mr. Loring, in a personal rencontre, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, the facts and circumstances of which are doubtless fresh in the recollection of our readers, was pardoned yesterday by Governor Clark. Ill health of an aggravate character, which threatened the life of the Doctor, and the solicitations of many persons holding the highest official and social positions, are the reasons assigned for this exercise of the executive

According to the official report of the City In spector, there were 416 deaths in the city during the past week, namely, 86 men. 63 women, 142 boys and 125 girls, showing a decrease of 5 on the mortality of the week previous. Of the whole number 7 died of apoplexy, 7 of bronchitis, 21 of inflamma tion of the lungs, 50 of consumption, 4 of conges tion of the lungs, 8 of congestion of the brain, 20 of dropsy in the head, 6 of other dropsies, 15 of typhus fever, 9 of disease of the heart, 9 of the brain, 7 of inflammation of the bowels, 3 o disease of the liver, and 13 of smallpox, 39 of scarlet fever, 35 of convulsions (infantile), 13 of croup 14 of marasmus (infantile), 5 of measies. There were also 7 premature births, 41 cases of stillborn. and 15 deaths from violent causes. The following is the classification of diseases:-Bones, joints, &c., 1: brain and nerves. 85; generative organs, 12; heart and blood vessels, 11; lungs and throat, 110; skin &c., and eruptive fevers, 60; stillborn and premature births, 48; stomach, bowels and other digestive or gans, 44; uncertain seat and general fevers, 42; uriary organs, 1; old age, 2. The nativity table gives 201 natives of the United States, 06 of Ireland, 36 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 3,000 bales, the market closing firm. Included in the transactions was a line of 1,200 bales strict gs, at 10 ic. The reports received by telegraph from New Orleans and Charleston indicate and firmness in those markets, with free sales. Flour was dull for common grades, and the transac

tions in all kinds were to a moderate extent Prime white Canadian and Southern white wheat sold at \$1 94 a \$1 95, and a small lot of good Southern red, on the wharf at \$1 721. Corn was lower. The sales of mixed, white and yellow, sound, were to a fair extent, at 62½c. a 66c. Bye was dull. Pork was a trifle better—mess sold at \$16.50 a \$16.62\(\frac{1}{2}\), and prime at \$15.75. Owing to the news by the Asia being favorable, bacon was firmer with a speculative demand, and large sales, deliverable in May, seller's option, were made, part at 84c. for short middles, rib in; shoulders and hams were also firmer, while lard was steady. Sugars were steady with moderate sales. Coffee sold to the extent of about 2,500 bags Rio at steady prices Freights were without change in rates of ance, while engagements were moderate for English and French ports.

The Annexation of Oude-British Interna-.. tienal Logic.

From a perusal of the proclamation, published elsewhere, annexing the kingdom of Oude to the British dominions, one can arrive at a pretty accurate idea of the nature of the principles which regulate British international policy in Asia. It is said in the treaty-doubtess on good authority-that in 1801, the monarch of Oude bound himself by special agreement with the British East India Company to govern his subjects in a manner that would be conducive to their prosperity, and would in all cases secure their lives and property. What right the British government had to make such a stipulation in favor of the people of Oude, does not appear; in law, it would be necessary to show the interest of the East India Company in the good government of Oude to give validity to the bargain; but let that pass. It is further stated that the King of Oude has not fulfilled this agreement, that Oude does not prosper, that life and property are not safe there: that the King neglects his duties, and allows the country to go to ruin. This also is quite likely to be a true account of the state of the case. From these premises the East India Company concludes -- arg al -- that the company is free-and in some measure bound "te put forth its own great power on behalf of a people for whose happiness it more than fifty years ago engaged to interpose, and at once assume to itself the exclusive and permanent administration of the territories of Oude." Therefore, again, Oude afcreaid is vested exclusively and forever in the Hon. East India Company."

This is a very pretty sample of political reasoning; and it would be a great deal better for the world if it were of more general application, and the active, energetic, pushing nations of the world were to "put forth their great strength" and "assume to themselves the exclusive administration" of the territories of such of their neighbors as misbehave themselves. So also it would be far better for the world if some energetic and liberal men we could mention were to "put forth their great strength" and "assume to themselves the exclusive administration" of the private property of some rich men who could be printed out, who make a bad use of their wealth. But there are some slight difficulties in the way of the general adoption of such a plan.

It might, however, be applied with very great success to Central America and Mexico. Suppose we say, for instance, that the Central American governments have whelly failed to secure the prosperity of their people, or even to secure their lives or property, and have eft the people "victims of incompetency, cor. ruption and tyranny without remedy or hope of relief: " that under these circumstances the alternative is offered to the United States either to desert the people of Central America, and deliver them up helpless to oppression and tyranny, or to put forth their own great power," &c., &c.; and that under the circumstances, the United States "had no hesi tation in adopting the latter alternative, that the territories of Central America were thenceforth and forever vested in the United States. Suppose, we say, that these sentiments were made public in a message of the President of the United States, or a resolution of Congr. what would Europe say? Could the act be condemned by the journals which publish the proclamation of the East India Company with commendation?

A FAIR HIT.-The Richmond Enquirer stire up the free lovers with an exceedingly she stick thus:-

stick, thus:—

We call the attention of the Bloomers and strong minded Indios of the North, of Stephen Pearle Andrews and his votaries, the "higher classes" in New Yors, of the people of Trialville and her aister villages, and of the Perfectionist Saint of Onedda, to a solume which is quite as phil'anthropia as tegro abolition. We ten et o you so compremise which may not only save the Union, but also compremise which may not only save the Union, but also commonize white women. Can't New York bea: Boston Can't she have her Emigration Aid Society? And can't she furnish her men, and women too, with riff of Seize upon a territory in the happy valley of Utah, it you please; emancipate woman; erect a state of free love—a very happy state, no doubt. Make marriage a crim—be ounlabed by death or the penitentary, and offer an asylom to all the strong-minded women in the university. This is leasible, because Utah has almost effected it already. That you think it desirable, your convention, your books, your papers, your sattons and your villages clearly avince. Set the white women free first, and then turn your attention to the negroes. Nobody will be so heartless as to arrestor hinder the fugitive woman who shall fly from the land of oppression to the State of free love and universal liberty. If you succeed, "tha time may come when all the horsee shall also be emanipated and brought to the supply and demand principle."

If you will let black slavery alone, we will sompromise with you, and aid you to get up the "Sate of free love." Society at the North can spare you. You would "quit your country for your country's good."

We may say to the Enquirer—which is right

Welmay say to the Enquirer-which is right in its conclusions, but a little out of the way in its premises—that the leaders of the free love movement, which was put down by the second ober thought of the community, were all emigrants from other States. But few New Yorkers ever patronized the seraglio of mutuel affinities, which was frequented by strang is who were out for a lark. New York is now attending strictly to its own affairs, doing a big spring trade, and don't care sixpence for politics. If some other cities would follow its example they would show more sense. Meanwhile let the free lovers and the Nigger Wor. SHIPPERS make common cause, and clear out for the prairies, where they can be as disgusting as they please, without annoying decent people. If they should try Nebraska it might cool their blood, and a little honest labor would do

them all a great deal of good. Comage.-The Committee on Finance has reported a bill to do away with the old Spansh coins in silver. The bill makes the quarter dollars current as a legal tender at twenty cents; the shillings at ten and the sixpennies at five cents. We hope this will pass. The old Spanish coins ought to be sent to the Mint and recoined bodily; and for the future, no attempt should ever be made to divide the quarter dollar into halves and quarters. A petty system of swindling is now carried on by all retailers who will only allow twentyfour cents to the quarter; the abolition of the shilling and sixpenny piece will put an end to this, and doubtless the character of our retailers will improve in consequence.

The Entletment Correspondence in England. We published on Tuesday a series of articles from the British papers, on the subject of the enlistment correspondence which reached them, in our columns, on the 12th inst. All, with the single exception of the ministerial Times, concur in stating, with more or less ex-plicitness, that the British government is wrong, and ought to give way. The Daily News, the organ of the radical reformers, expeete Mr. Crampton's recall gladly. The Manchester Examiner, a highly influential journal, considers that Lord Clarenden should be repudisted by the British people. Similar centiments are expressed by the Scotch newspapers; if we had space we would copy th m. Against these is arrayed the Times, singly, contending that the British government has done no wrong, that it has apologized for the wrong it did, and that this country, in demanding the recall of Mr. Crampton and Consuls Barclay, Matthews and Roweroft, exhibits a preposterous ignerance of international comity, and places itself on a level with the Asiatic nations which affect to consider the rest of mankind mere outside barbariane. A very few words will dispose of the logic

by which the Times endeavors to defend Lord

Palmerston. The basis on which its whole argument rests is that "it does not appear, nor is it even alleged, that Mr. Crampton ever knowingly violated the laws of the United Etates, or that he acted without communication with the authorities of these States." Now the fact is simply this: Mr. Crampton, with the United States law before him, which forbids in the most precise and complete manner, any enlistment in this country of men for foreign service, goes to work to raise men here for the British army; he spends \$100,000 in doing so; he hirs agents to receive the men willing to serve, to muster them here, and ship them to Halifax, where the final egrolment is to take place; he has an understanding with the Governors of the adjacent British Provinces with a view to the establishment of depots, where the man raised in the United States may be armed and enregimented; he employs individuals in New York, Boston, Philadelphia Cincinnati and Buffalo, to offer sums of money to persons desirous of enlisting, and provides these agents with such moneys and other cums to pay the recruits' passage to Canada. And all this he does not only before the United States government suspected him, but long after they had begun to take measures to vindicate their neutrality. If all this can be done without breaking the law against enlistments, then a law cannot be broken. It is very true that he directed his agent in his written paper of instructions "not to violate the laws of the United States." Precisely similar, if we mistake not, was the admonition of the Jew Fagin to his pupil, young Oliver Twist. "Get kandkerchers, my dear," would say the friendly old Jew, "but don't go for to steal : be honest, my good boy, but if yer sees an old gent a lockin' inter a picter winder, vy Oliver, my dear, yer can't go wrong in feelin' of his breeches pocket." But when the tutorship of the shrewd Israelite led to its natural results. and Oliver was brought before the magistrate for picking pockets, we are not aware that any friend ever thought of setting up in his behalf the plea that he intended to pick pockets without violating the statute against larceny. Toe London Times will do well to make the application. Whatever Mr. Crampton said he intended; whatever he told his agents, he could not effect his purpose-he could not give the British government any value for the \$100,000 they have spent, without violating the United States laws, in letter as well as in spirit; and bis equivocations prior to and cotemporaneous with the offence, cannot on any account be received as pleas in his behalf, now that he

It is hardly worth while to follow the Times through the rhetoric which it substitutes for argument in the remainder of its article. That there does exist an abstract sovereignty in every nation, co-existent with, though not embodied in the written law, is a proposition which must be self-evident to every political student, though it may appear ridiculous to the newspaper writers in England. The law is framed for the government of the citizen; the foreigner does not necessarily fall within its purview. No nation ever thinks it necessary to legislate in order to prevent its neighbors seizing its territory and using it as a recruiting ground. That is an infringement of iss sovereignty, which it is proper to rapel with bayonets, not write. If it cannot be repelled, the offence will not be aggravated though the intruder should have violated a score of local statutes; if it can, the statutes will not be needed. There is no law in England that we are aware of, which declares it a penal offence for an army of Frenchmen or Americans to seize the city of London, and declare Great Britain a republic: yet were Mr. Buchanan to attempt any operation of the kind, the English would hardly be likely to consider the defect in their statute book a valid excuse for the of-

fending minister. In fine, it seems hard to believe that the argument of the Times can convince any thinking minds in England. There may be some value in the ad captandum phrases with which these American articles usually end-the flourishes about the stuff the British are made of, and so on. This sort of thing may, and probably does, answer very well with certain classes. The mass of the Times' readers are not able to give the time or competent to give the intellect necessary to understand the dispute: it saits them better to have their throat tickled than their ears contused; they had rather be patted on the back, and called bully John, than ar gued with never so wisely. So, possibly the Times' article may make a better hit than these we have quoted from its cotemporaries. Its real purpose may soon be transparent. If it be the design of the British government to make concessions to Russia by the treaty of peace, it will be absolutely necessary to do comething to avert the storm of indignation which the news will arouse among the people of England. Nothing would attain this end so rapidly or so effectually as an excitement about war with this country. The English are averse to war with America, as a rule: but they can be bullied into a readiness to meet it by their class government, and its present organ, the Times. Delay, it is true, is fatal to such plots. A month exposed the shameful misstatements and prevarications of

gelic England who is bullied and insulted by reckless, insolent, rapacious America; and th close is sure to be a fine appeal to John Bull to stand up, if he be a man, and have not been quite thrashed out of his former self by the Rocehians. If it did not tend to embitter men's minds here, all this would be pleasant reading; highly diverting, in fact. But the English may find, some day when they want an ally, that these noisy explosions of bluster on the part of the Times have not been so harmless as they imagine.

Meanwhile, it need hardly be said that, des pite the newspapers, the British government is certain to yield in the Crampton affair, and the dispute must end in smoke.

DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR-AN INTERESTING REPORT.-We publish to-day the report of the Special Legislative Committee upon the condition of tenant houses in New York and Brooklyn. The report is a model document, brief and to the point. It gives a graphic description of low life in the city, and should arouse our lawmakers to some prompt action. We earn from the researches of this committee hat there is in this city twelve hundred tenant houses so called; that some of them are occupied by as many as an hundred families; that ten or twelve persons are sometimes found huddled together in one small room; that men women and children live and die here in dict, filth, vice and crime, and are almost without the three great blessings which are the inheritance of every human being-high or low-light, water and air.

We do not propose to enter into the crusade which has been waged in several city prints against the owners of these houses. The significant fact that the rental pays an annual interest of twelve per centum, is sufficient to show that the evils complained of may be remedied without seriously affecting the rights of property holders. So we are not to growl at peole for what they have not done, but we are to tell them what they shall do in future, and to bind by law the landlord and tenant to respect each other's right, and to conform to the rules which govern decent society.

Every great city has its tenant houses, and the system is a necessity with us-first, on account f our very large foreign population, who being accustomed to it, prefer to live in this way: second, on account of the peculiar topography of the city-all the trade being done at one end of the island, and all the private dwellings within the reach of persons of moderate means being at the other end, those who desire to live in the middle, or whose avocations render it necessary they should do so, must put up with rather confined apartments. A decent small house cannot be had below Fourteenth street for less than seven hundred dollars per annum, and as a man's rent never should amount to more than one-fourth of his income, it follows that very few can afford to reside down town. The poor man, or man in middling circumstances, has then his choice either to take part of a house without decent accommodations, to go three or four miles up

town, or to live in a tenant house. We have no hesitation in saying that were these tenant houses well built, well ventilated, well cleaned and well cared for spartments in them would be the choice of two out of three of the men above named. The system, properly regulated, has many advantages. In the tenant house, the poor man may be as secluded and as independent as if he had a log house in the middle of a prairie. He uses a common stairway and common corridors, which are as public as the street. No one of his fellow-tenants knows or cares any thing for him. His apartments are his castle into which no profane foot may enter. His lares and penates are as secred as the household gods of the millionaire. He is not obliged to pay for room that he does not use, and stair

erpets cost him nothing. We are aware that there is a great deal of difference in tenant houses. We visited them long before the Legislature ever thought of doing anything of the sort. There are some which are the poor man's paradise, and others which are the poor man's purgatory. We would have the latter reformed, and we would so far raise the character of all the tenant houses that the prejudice now existing against them in the minds of many nice people of limited means may be removed; then every man could have a house for a fair price. We would have a law providing safeguards against fire-obliging landlords to introduce into each room some simple ventilating apparatus, and also a proviso that each house should have a porter. That is, a certain part of the house hould be reserved for a family who should have the general supervision of the establishment, and see that it is kept clean. Such an arrangement would be exceedingly useful, both to landlord and tenant. Rules and regulations should be provided for the government of the house, and the porter should be charged with the enforcement of the laws.

We think all this might be done, and that the landlord's rights, so far from being infringed, would be still further protected, and that such property would pay better than ever. The benefit to the tenant would be incatcu-

The Legislative Committee has so far done its work well. If its members are content to give their time during the summer for the same benevolent an 1 worthy object, we trust that the Legislature will allow them to continue their labors, which have already done a great deal of good.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE .-- A short while since, copies of the HERALD were exciuded from France, as we supposed, on account of our reporting certain meetings of French red republicans that took place here. We bore the blow as well as we could, and went on reporting the meetings. In a late number of the Assemble Nationale, as also in the Debats and Constitutionnel, we find a change come over the spirit of the French censorship. Our reports of the red republicans at New York ere translated and reprinted in full; the editor calmly remarking, for all comment, that they speak for themselves. We need not say we are gratified to find the French reviving to the truth of the Jeffersonian maxim. When it shall be thoroughly understood in France that publicity is its own best regulator and safeguard, there will be fewer revolutions and less bloodshed.

SNOW IN THE ALLEGANY MOUNTAINS .- There ful misstatements and prevarications of
Lord Clarendon; and in another month
the British public will be familiar with the enlistment correspondence. However, by that
time the Times will have manufactured a new

Case. It will always be innocent, gentle, an-

TED LATEST MEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS,

Interesting from the State Capita RESION TO BE CONTINUED—SCHEME TO PASS THE FOLICE BILL PRUFFRATED—QUARAFTIME BUILD INGE—SHARP PRACTICE ON THE LIQUOR BILL— CERTAIN PASSAGE OF THE ALBANY BRIDGE BILL.

ALBANY, April 5, 1856.
The lobby, in consideration of the doubtful passage all the treasury plunder bills before Wednesday, the day unanimously agreed upon for adjournment of the Leg'slature, has decided to hold the two houses together until Friday noon. Though nine tenths of the members of both Houses are oppreed to spending an hour after the expiration of the hundred cays, still the importunities of the lobby will prevail, and a hundred claim bills will be passed, which would deservedly fail if the session is not extended. Never a lobby was so powerful as the present. Never before have members of the Legislature been bored by such an impudent and dictatorial set of marauders.

The scheme to destroy the police organization of Ne

York, and surrender it to the control of the politicians at the next election—the result of a coalition between the nigger worshippers and the Americans-makes slow nigger worshippers and the Americans—makes slow progress. The plan was to force it through the "grind ing sommittee" of the Senate, but this was frustrated by the success of Mr. Sick es' motion to take the bill out of the Committee of the Whole. Yesterday the condition discovered their disadvantages, and the bill was sent back to the committee. The bill was only printed last evening, and when the Senate went into committee upon it last night the crowded lobbies indicated the general anticipation of a free fight among the lobby from New York about the names of the commissioners. These intrigues found their sympathisers in the nigger worshippers and know Nothing leaders. The latter said unless James W. Barker's name was in the bill they would not go it. The nigger worshippers protested against Barker, and threatened to detest the project with his name in the commission. This afforded an admirable opening for democratic faction; and when the first section was read, Senator Spesser moved to rise and report progress, which was carried, and in the confusion which followed, the condition being badly drilled, and some disposed to robed, Senator Sickles moved to postpone the subject until twelve o'clock to-day, which was carried, thus virtually defeating this infunitous scheme. The project will encounter the most resolute and unsparing opposition from the democrats of both houses, and cannot pass unless the session is extended.

Mr. Brooks offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to communicate to the Senate their opinion whether any law is now in force for the regulation of the sale of spiirtuous liquors, or the prohibition of the sale. Mr. Lee moved to lay it on the table. This was lost, as the majority wanted no such opinion.

Executive Department, Albany, April 1, 1895. progress. The plan was to force it through the "grind

The Governor sent the following to the Senate:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 1, 1855.

TO HON. H. J. BAYNOND, President of the Senate:

In my annual message to the Legislature, I called attention to the dilapidated condition of the buildings of the Quarantine. A joint resolution has been passed by the Legislature, requesting action in this matter by the proper authorities of the national givernment. A communication has been received from the 4 Committee or Commerce in the Senate of the United States, adverse to the request. The whole sunject is therefore again submitted to your consideration.

A committee was appointed to take the matter in con-

A committee was appointed to take the matter in cor

A committee was appointed to take the matter in consideration.

There has been sharp practice on the License Liquor bill. Its enemies imagined they had succeeded yesterday in engrafting upon it certain objectionable features, which would deter the original friends of the bill from sustaining it. But instead of reporting the three amendments, Mr. Matteson reported one which declares that liquor shall not be retailed in places where groceries or merchancise are sold. Mr. Northrop, Mr. Odell, Mr. Hoyle, and other leaders, accused the committee of suppressing Mr. Northrop's two other amendments. Mr. B. Balley called for the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, when the committee were abundantly sustained. Perhaps not haifs adozan members of the house understood the precise astien of the house yesterday, and the house was, therefore, nearly ready to pass a vote of censure upon the relect committee. But, nevertheless, it will certainly be arrested in the Senate by the nigger worshippers.

it will certainly be arrested in the Senate by the nigger worshippers.

There can be no doubt as to the passage of the Albany Bridge bill. It was reported to the House this morning, and though its enemies endeavored in every possible manner to delay action upon it, they were strongly defeated in every attempt. It was made the special order for Monday at ten o'clock, when it will be taken up. The majority being large, it can be brought to a final vote under the inon rule of the previous questions at any desirs, ble mement. The Trojans are already making preparations for testing the constitutionality of the law before the United States Court.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

AIBANY, April 5, 1856. Mr. Rider presented a petition for the establi n industrial school.

The following bills were reported complete, and ordered

o a third reading:—
Amending the general railroad law.

Relating to suits brought against foreign corporations. To incorporate the College of Veterinary Eurgeons

ew York.
For the better regulation of the Brooklyn firemen.
To provide against unsafe buildings in New York.
REPAIRS AT QUARANTIE.
A message was received from the Governor relative to

the correspondence respecting the repair of the government docks and warehouses at Quarantine, informing the Sensite that the general government did not deem it expedient to expend any money on said repairs.

Mr. SPENCER moved a reference of the message to a a special committee, and commented severely on the conduct of Collector Redfield, who had recommended the

To amend the general insurance laws.
The Westrhester County Railway bill.
To authorize the Black River and Utica Railrosa Compary to raise their rares of fare.
To provide for the more certain canvass of votes in New York.

Amending the general railroad laws. To rebuild Tompains market.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 5, 1856. HILLS REPORTED. The following bills were reported complete and ordered

a third reading :-The New York Tax bill.
The bill opening Battery place.
To protect the shores of Coney Island.
The School bill.

The School bill.

To incorporate the New York Harmonic Society.

To incorporate the Turnversin.

To amend the General Railroad act.

The Manhatten Park bill.

To incorporate the Lefferts Park Association.

For the sale of the Wallabout Burial Ground.

To incorporate the Allantic Navigation Company.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. MATTESON reported the Temperance bill, with

Mr. Matteson reported the Temperance bill, with amendments.

Mr. Melan moved to strike out the amendments, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Northese rose to a point of order. He said the committee had only inserted a portion of the amendments, and the motion to strike out was out of order.

The Chan decided that the question before the H. use was on concurring with the committee on the report.

During the calling of the roll, several members declared the seport of the committee a mere trick, and that it did not in fact render the proposed amendment operative.

The report was agreed to by 69 again.t 43.

ERIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON AT ALRANY, ETC.

Mr. PRESCOTT reported favorably a bill to build a bridge over the Hudson, and moved, in accordance with previous notice, a suspension of certain rules, so as to enable the House to expedite its business.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. ANTHON moved to lay the bridge report on the table.

Metion to table lost by 33 for to 75 against it. After

Mr. ANTION moved to lay the bridge report on the table.

Motion to table lost by 33 for to 75 against it. After debate the bill was made the special order for Monday, by 74 to 32.

The House tabled the resolution to reconsider the vote striking out the euacitic clause in the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Sparame Court.

striking out the educities clause in the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court.

Mr. Normor moved the suspension of the rules to enable the majority to take bills out of rotation under general orders, but the House refused.

The bill to authorize the formation of town insurance commanies was ordered to a third reading; also to authorize the Comptroller to procure transcripts of certain acts of the colonial government from London.

Mr. ANYLON Called up the resolution for the amendment of the constitution so as to provide for the appointment of Judges instead of electing them. Resolution lost, by ayes 15; nays 75.

Mr. Warnen introduced a joint resolution to extend the session to Friday at 10 P. M. Laid over.

Mr. Foor moved for a reconsideration of the vote on the resolution to enand the constitution, so as to give county courts original jurisdiction in civil cases.

Alarge number of bills were moved forward, but none were of general interest.

A large number of bils were moved forward, but none were of general interest.

The New York tax bill was made the special order for Tuesday, at 12 o'clook.

The session was very animated and exciting, but the business related only to attempts at moving forward business. Owing to the struggling of parties interested in different schemes, the day was almost entirely wasted. The Supply bill being in order, the liquor men succeeded in a journing the House.

The Case of Judge Davis, of Maine. PORTLAND, MR., April 5, 1856.

The hearing in the case of Judge Davis, before the Le gislature at Augusta, was opened by Henry W. Paine, Esq., of Massachusetts, this morning. The statements of General Anderson, Samuel Fessenden and others were put in. Mr. l'aine's speech was a powerful one. Hon the atternoon. Public feeling at Augusta is strongly in favor of Judge Davis. The Convention has adjourned till Monday, 9 A. M. A great crowd was in attendance.

> Weather at Montreal. MONTREAL, April 5, 1856.

The weather here is mild, threatening a rain storm. The ice still holds on in the river, but grossing over on it A MAN Tather dangereus,

From Washington.
MAIL CONTRACTS—THE SWEDISH MINISTER, PTC. WASHINGTON, April 5, 1866.

The reception of the bids for the mail contracts will close on the 14th of April, and the final decision in regard to the same made on the 7th May, when likewise the contracts will be concluded on all the mail routes of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, together with the miscellaneous routes established by the recent acts of Congress, embracing all the re-

maining States of the Union.

Chevaller Sibbern, the Swedish Minister, is on the eve of leaving for London, whither he has been transferred

by his government.

Capt. Wm. J. McCluney recently returned from the
East Indies with the Powhatan, has been ordered to the
command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, vice Commodore-

Counterfeiter Arrested at Bosto Bosrow, April 5, 1856.

A man giving his name as B. J. Rainsford, was broug

A man giving his name as B. J. Rainsford, was brought before the Police Court this morning, and held to ball in \$5,000, to await trial on the charge of counterfeiting. The implements which were found in his possession, include a press, bank note paper, and a package of \$5's, well executed, on the City Bank of Manchester, N. H. A Liquor Case in Court.

In the case of Uri Burt & Co., of Albany, to recover damages for selsure of ale in Springdeld, by the officers, the jury in that city was unable to agree, and were discharged.

FHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvavia State fives, 34; Reading Raifread, 46; Long Island Raifread, 15½; Morris Canal, 14½; Pennsylvana Raifread, 45%.

New Obleans, April 4, 1866.

Cotton has advanced ½c. Sales to day, 6,500 bales. The quotations for middling range from 9½c. to 9½c. Sales for the week, 50 000. Receipts for the same time, 52,000. Increased receipts over last year's at same date, 500,000. Stock at this port, 298,000 bales. Ric coffee, 12½c. Sales of the week, 26,000 bags.

Charleston, April 4, 1856.

Cotton advanced ½c. a ½c. during the week. Sales for the week, 15,000 bales. Stock in port, 72,000. Receipts for the week, 12,000. Receipts at this port ahead of last year's, 50,000. The quotations for good middling are 10½c. a 10½c. Sales to-day, 3,600. The market closing firm.

News from Havana

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—NO POLITICAL NEWS-WRECK OF THE SHIP SHA WITCH. The steamship Black Warrior, J. W. Sm mander, from mouth of the Mississippi the 28th ult. and Havana the 31st., arrived here yesterday morning We have to report the usual quiet and dearth of politi

The weather was very warm, but the health of the city till excellent.

Several English vessels of war still in port. The clipper ship Sea Witch, from China, loaded with The clipper ship Sea Witch, from China, loaded with Chinese apprentices, went ashore on the island twelve miles west of Havana on the morning of the 28th, and will prove a total loss. Several Spanish steamers went to her assistance, and succeeded in taking off the passengers and crew. No lives lost. [The Sea Witch sailed from Amoy on the 1st of December for Havana, under command of Captain Lang, having on beard 580 Chinese coolles, 80 of whom died on the passage. She was owned by Mesers, Howland & Asniawall of this city and owned by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall of this city, and is insured in Wall street for \$60,000.]

Religious Intelligence.

INVITATIONS.

Rev. A. Sinclair has received a call to Sharpsburg, Pa. Rev. Mr. McMullen, of Princeton, N. J., has been called to the First Presbyterian church in Newburg, N. Y. Rev. Joseph Warren, D. D., late missionary of the Presbyterian Board to North India, has accepted a call O. S. church in Greensburg, Ind.

Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, Professor in the Columbia. Theological Seminary, S. C., has been called to the First Presbyterian church in Charleston, with a mlary of \$6,000.

The Rev. R. B. Welch, of the Classis of Schoharie, has received and accepted a call from the Reformed Datch church of Catskill. Rev. Jonathan Cole, of Salem, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become the paster of the Unitarian Society in Exeter.

Rev. Charles Lord, recently of Madison, Wisconsin was installed over the Second church in Whately, Mass. on the 20th ult.

The Rev. F. W. Boyd, in consequence of serious illness in his family, has been obliged to resign the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Newport, Kentucky, and to return to Natches, Miss.

to Natches, Miss.

DEATH IN THE MINISTRY.

Rev. J. H. Dimrose, of the New Jersey M. E. Conference, died at Tuckahoe last week.

A Congregational church was dedicated at Post Mill.

A new Baptist church was recognized in the town of Vinton, Benton county, Iowa, on the 8th ult.

Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, who has been connected with the Constantinople mission for eight years past, is about returning to his home in New Hampshire. Rev. Dr. Withington, who has been settled over the First Parish in Newbury, Mass., has consented, at the urgent request of his people, to withdraw his resignation.

urgent request of his people, to withdraw his resignation.

The First Presbyterian church (O. S.) of Columbus,
O., of which Rev. Dr. Hoge is pastor, held a semi-centennial anniversary recently—said to be the first celebration of the kind west of the Atleghanies.

Rev. Henry Nicholson, of Camden, N. J., and a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopai Church, has recently sailed for Buenos Ayres, as a missionary. Mr. Nicholson was formerly a missionary in Spain, and was imprisoned there, owing to the bold prosecution of his labors.

Rev. C. Williamo, of Regime Wisconnia, has been an

there, owing to the bold prosecution of his labors.

Rev. C. Willarup, of Racine, Wisconsiu, has been appointed Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

The New England Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual session at Salem, Mass, on the 2d inst. Bishop Janes presides. The meeting will continue for about a week, business meetings being held in the forenoon of each day, and in the afnoon sermons, or anniversaries of religious and benevoent secteties. Rev. Drs. Durbin, Peck and Kidder will be present from New York; also, Rev. Messrs. Butler and Judd, who will sail to India as missionaries in a few days. From 100 to 150 dergymen are present.

It is said that upwards of 1,200 congregations will be represented in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Caurch, which will assemble at Indianapolis, Ind.

Gov. Wells. of Maine has appointed Thursday. The 17th.

Gov. Wells, of Maine, has appointed Thursday, the 17th of April, as a day of fasting in Maine.

of April, as a day of fasting in Maine.

The Lowell Courier says that no less than four farewell remons were preacted in that city by Rev. Mr. Brewater, of the Wesleyan Methodist church, en Prescott street; Bev. Mr. Studley, of the Central Methodist; Rev. Mr. Howe, of the John street Baptist; and Rev. Mr. Cravon, of the Second Universalist. The places of the first two are to be supplied immediately.

The Western Christian Advocate records the following interesting anecdote of Jackson. The scane of it was in the Tenressee Annual Conference, held at Nashville, and to which he had been invited by a vote of the brethreu, that they might have the pleasure of an introduction to him:—

to which he had been invited by a vote of the brethren, that they might have the pleasure of an introduction to him:—

The committee was appointed, and the General fixed the time for 9 o'clock on Monday morning. The Conference room being too small to accommodate the hundred was an advertised to accommodate the hundred was an advertised, and an hour before the time filled to overflowing. Front seats were reserved for the members of the Conference, which was called to order by the Bishop, seated in a large chair in the adar, just before the pulpit. After prayers the committee retired, and a minute after entered, conducting the man whom all delighted to honor. They led him to the Bishop's chair, which was made vacant for him, the Bishop meanwhile occupying another place within the altar. The Screenary was directed to call the names of the members of Conference, which he did in alphabetical order, each coming forward and receiving from the Bishop a personal introduction to the *x-President, and immediately retiring to give place to the next. The ceremony had nearly been completed, when the Secretary read he name of Rev. James T—; an elderly gentleman, with a weather-beaten face, clad in a suit of jeas, arose and came forward. Few seemed to know him. He had always been on circuit, on the frontier; and though always at Conference, he never troubled it with long speeches, but kept his seat, and said but little—that little, however, was always to the purpose. Mr. T. came forward and was introduced to General Jackson. Hurned his face towards the General who said, "It seems to me that we have met before." The preacher, apparently embarrassed, said: "It was with you through the freek campaign—one of your body guard at the battle of Horte Shoe—and fought under your command at New Orleans." The General arose alowly from his reat, and throwing his long, withered, bouy arms around the preacher's neek, exclaimed: "We'll soon meet where there's no war—where the smoke of battle never rolls up the second of the preacher's neek, e I seen so many tears she i as then flowed forth from the eyes of that vast as seably. Every eye was moist with weeping. Eleven years have passed away since that day. The old hero has been more than ten in his silent and astrow home. The voice that cheered the dreoping fight, and thundered in the rear of routed armies is silent forever. The old preacher, too, has fought his last battle, laid bits armor by, and gone home to his sternal rest.

Search the city where you will, White's the favorite hatter still; Search it lett or search it right, None for style can equal White. Travel east or travel west, He's the cheapest and the best With every style for spring an He's now prepared to serve e He's now prepared to serve each comer.
There's not a man throughout the land
Has such a stock of goods on hand;
For quality and price combin'd,
White, the Faster, 162 Fulton Street,
Inch. 2024, ay and Nagray Street.